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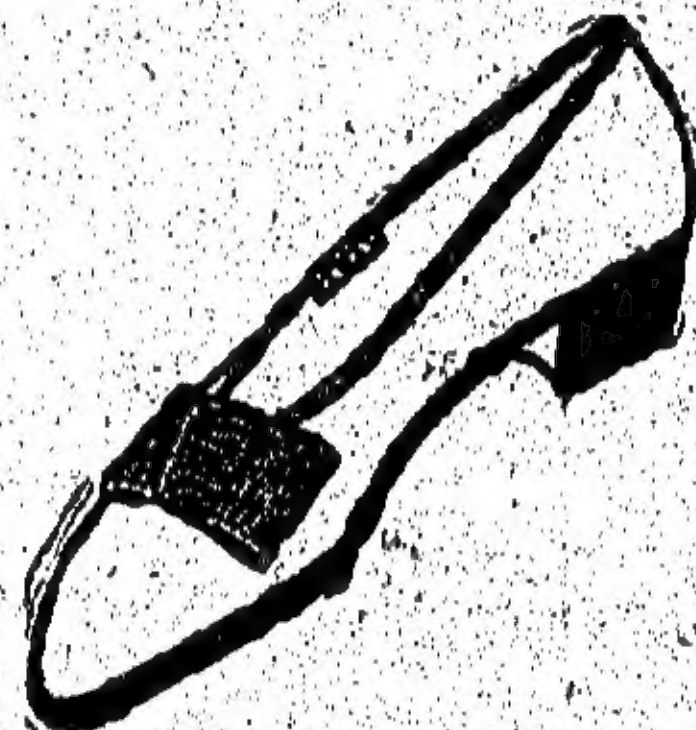
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AND

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(1280)

## SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, March 8th.

THE LATE ADMIRAL CHAN PI-KWONG.

The death of China's chief Admiral of the Fleet has greatly disconcerted many people. A meeting of Swatow citizens has been convened in order to consider how worthily to commemorate his services to the country. They were very proud of him, because he was a Kwangtung man. During the recent political differences between the North and South he elected to stand by the South and was clever enough to secure the best part of the Chinese naval forces to support the Southern cause. As far as we know him, he has stood for moderation. He certainly did not use the forces at his disposal to inflict injury on the Northern forces. It is difficult to realize what the object of the assassin was. He may have been a lunatic at large who committed the deed without any ulterior motive. The Admiral did not go about with a body of guards, and he is said to have used freely the ordinary sampans.

CHINESE EXPECT GERMANY AND RUSSIA TO JOIN FORCES.

The tragedy has happened at a time when the North-South strife might be concluded. Notwithstanding the great prestige caused by the assassination of Chan Pi-kwong, there appears now to be a real desire to come to an understanding because of the threatened invasion of Northern China by a foreign foe. Chinese strongly cling to the opinion that the Russians, in concluding peace with Germany, will unite forces with Germany in attacking China.

At present, however, the Fukien southern border is a scene of military activity. Troops, both from the North and South, are lined up against each other. The Northerners are reported to aim at entering Kwangtung by the route over which they effected their escape some weeks ago. Further north, Shanghai is reported to be in the possession of the Northern troops, while the market place, Kung-shi is held by the Southern troops. There does not appear to be any great desire on either side to open the attack, and we hope that before long they will quietly disperse and then unite in a common cause against the arch-enemy of the human race.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

Chinese associate earthquakes with national disasters. A local newspaper reported lately that sixty-six years ago a great seismic disturbance took place, on the 3rd of the first lunar month. Note is taken of the fact that the recent disastrous earthquake took place on exactly the same date, and that on both occasions there was a great deal of unrest and bloodshed throughout China.

The earthquake has left in its train a great deal of destitution. The Chinese are forming committees to collect contributions for the sufferers. Fortunately, the coldest portion of the year has passed, but the rains, which may come at any time, would render roofless houses very wretched.

FARMERS WINNING THEIR HANDS.

While those repairing the breaches made are rejoicing in the beautiful dry weather, the farmers are beginning to wring their hands for the rains should be here now if the paddy is to be planted in season. Lack of rain is gradually causing the price of rice to go up, while the sweet potato—the chief means of the poor man's subsistence—is dear and very scarce.

## ANILINE DYES IN SOUTH CHINA.

Mr. George E. Anderson, U.S.A. Consul-General at Hongkong, reports:—Efforts of American manufacturers and exporters of aniline dyes, synthetic indigo, and similar products, to secure the South China trade have so far been fairly successful, as compared with similar business done by many of them in previous years, but all complain that the transactions have been frankly upon a temporary basis, and that there is no prospect under the arrangements so far made that the trade will endure after the war. The secret of German success in this business is the German plan of increasing the number of scientific and economical methods of manufacture.

There were several primary arrangements upon which all the German factories based their trade. One was the maintenance of large stocks of dyes on the spot—not only in large centres like Hongkong and Shanghai, but in all the principal cities and dycentres of China as well. A second was a system of sales on commission, i.e., the factory carried the stocks and risks, tied over all fluctuations in prices, bad seasons, and the like. Another was financial aid to dyeing establishments such as the large dye establishments the Chinese maintain in various centres for dyeing goods on a large scale. Still another was a graduated system of rebates and sales granted all agents in the shape of bonuses on quantities consumed; and, lastly, a general system of propaganda work, including not only advertising but the service of trained dyers and demonstrators, and the like. This whole system was carried on by the factory, by the exporter. The dealer in Hongkong was in reality only an agent selling on commission. The dye business in China is a business for big capital. The game is big, but the prize is fully as great. Hongkong merchants realize that the competition they face in the future will be along the lines above indicated, and naturally none of them are willing, even if able, to undertake a campaign for business which would involve such an outlay of money and energy without the protection that they receive in an ordinary purchase outright of dyes in the open market from manufacturers who may or may not protect them in their trade in the future. To succeed in the Chinese trade the American manufacturer must at least be partners with them in Hongkong or other Eastern representative.

## THE "BAVEAN" CASE.

OWNERSHIP OF TEA SHIPPED FROM CHINA OR JAPAN

In the Admiralty Division (In Prize), recently, Mr. Dunlop, for the Crown, asked for the condemnation of 922 chests of tea, which were seized after discharge in London.

The tea was originally enemy property shipped either from China or Japan on board the German steamer the N.D.L. *Kleist*, bound for Hamburg, which took refuge after the outbreak of war in Padang, Sumatra, on August 7th, 1914. Then the tea was transhipped to the Dutch *Bavean* for London, and after being discharged there was seized as prize. A claim was put forward by Messrs. J. Goldschmidt and Zonen, a Dutch firm, who alleged that they purchased this consignment during the transit, and that therefore, the goods were neutral property. The answer of the Crown was that the goods were always in transit and never reached the possession of the neutral consignee. The tea originally belonged to Messrs. W. B. Mischler & Co., and on May 27th, 1916, after it had been stored, they sold the tea to the claimants, who were to be the recipients of the tea in London.

The President, Sir Samuel Evans, condemned the tea. His lordship said it was quite clear law, according to the Prize Courts in Great Britain, and in America too, and, he thought, also in Germany, that goods which belong to an enemy when they are once shipped, and therefore become subject to the risks of capture by belligerents, will retain their enemy character until they reach their destination, and no transfer will be effective so as to defeat the right of belligerents to capture unless the transferee has taken possession of the goods. The goods still partook of an enemy character at the time that they were upon the sea, after they were transferred from the German vessel.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN  
EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES.

THE KING TO THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN, DECEMBER 31st, 1917:—

At the commencement of the New Year, I take great pleasure in offering once again to your Imperial Majesty my cordial congratulations and good wishes for your welfare and happiness, and for the prosperity of your Imperial throne and the Japanese nation, so closely united with my own people by the bonds of alliance, warm friendship, and common endeavour.

At the same time I desire to ask your Imperial Majesty to accept the rank of a British Field-Marshal and to assure you that my Army will warmly appreciate the honour which your Imperial Majesty will thereby confer upon it.

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN TO THE KING:—

I have been deeply touched by your Majesty's cordial message of greetings on the occasion of the New Year, and by the gracious thoughts with which you have conferred upon me the exalted rank of a British Field-Marshal. In now accepting most gratefully, and in full appreciation, the rare honour thus extended to me, I beg your Majesty to believe that I am sincerely proud to be personally associated with the gallant and indomitable Army worthy of the highest traditions of your people.

At the same time, I desire, on my part, to offer you the rank of a Japanese Field-Marshal, in the hope that you may be pleased to accept it as an evidence of the sense of profound esteem and admiration invariably entertained by myself and my Army towards the Sovereign of a great nation with which Japan is indissolubly linked by bonds of alliance and friendship.

THE KING TO THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN, JANUARY 7th:—

I beg to inform your Imperial Majesty of the great pleasure which it gives me to accept the high rank of Field-Marshal in the Japanese Army, whose magnificent qualities have long commanded universal admiration. By thus honouring me, and by accepting similar rank in the British Army, your Imperial Majesty manifests once more the warm spirit of friendship which unites our respective peoples and which characterizes their alliance, whether in war or in peace.

## FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Bratsvain T. Tierney, who has been appointed to the *Princess Royal* for quarterdeck duties, was the Distinguished Service Cross in the Persian Gulf during the landing operations there in August, 1915. He served several commissions on the China Station.

Lieutenant A. R. W. Menzies, Scots Guards, who fell on November 26th, aged 31, first came out East to Messrs. Butler, Field & Swire at Shanghai. Subsequently he accepted an important appointment with the Dunlop Rubber Company at Kobe. He went home in January, 1916, and was given a commission in the Scots Guards. Six months later he went to the Front. His commanding officer writes:—“He was killed while leading his company with the utmost gallantry, in hand-to-hand fighting, trying, as we had been told to do, to storm a position of the utmost importance. He was a very gallant fellow, who came from the other end of the world to do his duty, and did it right well.” Your son was recommended for the Military Cross, and would have got it at New Year if he had lived.

## MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

HELP FROM THE LOCAL BRANCH ACKNOWLEDGED.

The following letters of acknowledgment have been received by Mrs. Forsyth from the Countess of Meath, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and Col. E. L. F. Jennings, M.V.O.:—

Chaworth House, Ottershaw, Chertsey, 3rd January, 1918.

DEAR MRS. FORSYTH,—Mr. Nott Bower forwarded your letter to me telling of the magnificent gift to our Homes at Ottershaw of over £200!

It was indeed a great cheer for institutions in England and feeling the pressure of war difficulties and restrictions of many charities is most serious. Hongkong's generous gift will place our Homes in an enviable position in this respect, and may I offer, on behalf of our Committee, heartfelt thanks for the most kind, generous, and more than acceptable gift. I enclose an official receipt for the cheque.

Our Ottershaw Homes have been doing very excellent work. We have two most efficient matrons, besides having the advantage of the services of the gardener's wife (Mrs. Gregory) who looks after the soldiers' and sailors' children, who are temporarily with us during the war-time. Kind donors may feel that money is well bestowed, as the boys and girls are doing very well; indeed, in this village it is the Home children that carry off the prizes, and attract popular attention as being such satisfactory little mortals. With renewed thanks—Your truly obliged,

(Signed) M. S. MEATH.

Commander-in-Chief's Office, Portsmouth.

2nd January, 1918.

To Mrs. D. M. Forsyth,  
Hon. Treas. Ministering Children's League, Chaworth, Bungalow, Kowloon, Hongkong.

MADAM,—I have to-day received from you a draft for £216.8.8 in aid of the *Orphaner* Fund, being the part proceeds of a bazaar held recently at Hongkong by the branch of the Ministering Children's League at that place, and I desire to very warmly thank you and the organisers of the bazaar and all others concerned for the splendid donation to the fund of which I am President this year.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) S. O. COLVILLE.

(Admiral).

No. 5, Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. 2.

January 3rd, 1918.

MADAM,—I am directed by the Committee of the Royal Soldiers' Daughters' Home to acknowledge the receipt of £147.7.4, which you have so kindly sent in aid of the funds of the Institution. I beg that you will accept for yourself and would ask you to be good enough to convey to the Committee of the Ministering Children's League, Hongkong Branch, their grateful and sincere thanks. I am, faithfully yours,

(Signed) E. L. F. JENNINGS.

Colonel (Secretary).

Mrs. Dorothy Forsyth.

Hon. Treas. M.C.L.

A draft for £132.13 was also sent to the Hon. Sec. of the Merchant Service Fund, Liverpool, but up to the present no receipt has come to hand for this.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

HIS FIRST OFFENCE.

A Chinese youth, aged 16 years, employed at No. 6, Lochiel Terrace, pleaded guilty to stealing \$10 from his mistress. Inspector Gordon stated that Mrs. Cooper, defendant's employer, returned home from the Peak Hospital, on the morning of the 10th inst., and put on, in notes, under her pillow. In the evening she counted the money and found \$10 missing. She reported the matter to the Police, who traced the theft to the "boy."

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe ordered defendant to receive six strokes of the birch.

Mrs. Cooper said she would much prefer the boy to be warned than receive a flogging.

Inspector Gordon said that if that were done it would encourage the boy to further criminal acts.

No change was made in the order.

## A CHARGE OF MURDER.

Ng Hing, who is awaiting trial at the Criminal Sessions on a charge of being concerned in the murder of Inspector O'Sullivan, Sergt. Clarke and a detective at Gresson Street, was produced before Mr. J. R. Wood and charged with having committed a murder at Yaumatei.

Mr. Wood formally remanded the prisoner till Monday, the 18th instant, at 3 a.m.

## ONE "BOY" ROBS ANOTHER.

A Chinese "boy" was charged with stealing \$80 from another "boy." It was stated that defendant was employed, with the complainant, by the Hon. Mr. Lau, Chai Pak, at Oakland Terrace, and was dismissed on the 7th instant. The complainant then found that \$80 were missing. Complaint was made at the Police Station, and a portion of the money was found in defendant's possession, together with a wrist watch, which defendant confessed had been bought with the stolen money.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF LOTTERY TICKETS.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 12,000 lottery tickets. It was stated that defendant was arrested with the tickets in his possession when coming off the Canton steamer. A previous conviction for a similar offence was proved against him.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$500, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

## SPORT.

## HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES.

The Club, Kowloon and Civil Service were not on view on Saturday, and there are not a great many changes to be made in the average lists. Commander Gibson improved his position in both lists and took his 50th wicket. Marley, also, accomplished this, and his clubmate, Brayshaw, only requires two more wickets to complete his half century. Un Hew Fan's average suffered again on Saturday, and he finishes the season with 60 wickets for an average of 14.27 runs.

Pearce will probably have a runaway victory at the head of the batting averages, but there is promise of a good fight for first place in the bowling list. Pearce's average will probably suffer if he bowls again, and Cobb would seem to have the best chance of ultimately remaining at the top, though both Hamilton and Gibson are well in the running, and it is quite possible that the top four bowlers will all come below Stalker, who holds a strong position at present and may be expected to improve his average against Craigsgower, if he plays. Signaller Hack, who was well up in the table a few weeks ago, has disappointed several times in succession and has descended to 9th place. Graham's batting average has fallen below 20 and he drops out, as also, does Abbas.

Averages compiled to date will be found below:—

## BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings	Not out	Highest Score	Total	Average
T. E. Pearce, H.K.C.C.	13	3	190	694	69.40
H. E. Marley, H.K.C.C.	12	1	80	617	47.75
E. S. Macaskill, K.C.C.	0	1	70	295	38.87
Com. Gibson, Navy	12	3	113	310	34.09
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	15	1	110	471	34.64
Ng Sze Kwong, C.R.C.	18	4	105	460	33.85
G. E. Marley, U.C.C.	14	0	75	432	30.85
A. H. Rumball, U.C.C.	15	1	72	388	27.57
Sig. Hack, Navy	15	1	140	363	25.33
J. P. Robinson, K.C.C.	14	5	70	233	20.88
W. H. Dixon, C.S.C.C.	13	0	72	330	25.38
A. A. Claxton, K.C.C.	9	1	147	187	24.62
D. M. Goodall, U.S.C.C.	14	1	82	314	24.10
Capt. Gray, H.K.C.	12	0	84	282	23.50

\* Signifies not out.

## BOWLING AVERAGES.

	O.	R.	W.	A.
Pearce, H.K.C.C.	46	176	22	7.95
Cobb, K.C.C.	107	542	65	8.33
Hamilton, C.S.C.C.	128	851	42	5.35
Gibson, Navy	150	467	53	5.07
Stalker, K.C.C.	106	306	34	9.0
Marley, U.C.C.	108	517	51	10.13
Brayshaw, U.C.C.	104	495	48	10.31
Crippwell, R.E.	137	573	54	10.59
Bird, C.S.C.C.	104	329	31	10.63
Pestoni, K.C.C.	155	444	41	10.83
Redmond U.C.C.	74	251	23	10.91
Reakes, R.E.	157	545	49	11.12
Baines, R.G.A.	88	249	22	11.31
Morgan, H.K.C.C.	102	398	23	11.37
Graham, C.C.C.	202	750	65	11.54
Dannally, H.K.C.C.	170	632	63	12.15
Boocock, H.G.A.	65	144	20	12.20
Witchell, C.S.C.C.	67	272	21	12.95
Athorne, R.G.A.	83	454	34	13.35
Un Hew Fan, C.R.C.	233	857	60	14.27

## NAVY AND DOCKYARD SPORTS MEETING.

At the Navy and Dockyard Sports meeting on April 6th, a one-mile flat race will be open to H. M. Forces, and a 100 yards flat race open to the Colony. Entries should be sent to Mr. H. G. Lister, by 21st inst. There is no entrance fee.

## THE RACE COURSE DISASTER.

The resolutions of thanks for sympathy and appreciation of services rendered that were passed at the recent meeting of the Portuguese community—and published in our columns at the time—in reference to the Race Course catastrophe have been communicated to the Hongkong Government, and an expression of His Excellency's deep appreciation of the resolutions has been conveyed to Mr. de Sousa, the Consul for Portugal, who forwarded them.

## THE SIKH COMMUNITY.

At the general meeting of the Khalsa Diwan, Hongkong, held on Sunday after the completion of the "Akhand Path," the uninterrupted reading of the Holy Sikh scriptures, a special prayer was offered for the souls of those who perished in the Happy Valley calamity. The meeting was largely attended, and, beside the distribution of free food—sums equivalent to Rs. 450 were devoted to Sikh charitable institutions in India, and a free scholarship was awarded to a deserving Sikh boy now studying at the Queen's College.

The following resolutions, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Bishan Singh, and seconded by Mr. Mahan Singh, were unanimously passed:—

"That the entire Sikh community records its humble thanks to the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce (who have also kindly sent a letter conveying their sympathy to all the community), the Portuguese, the Chinese, and the Japanese Committee for the sympathy expressed with the relatives and friends of those who fell victims in the catastrophe.

"That this meeting respectfully desires to tender its deepest sympathy with the local, Mohammedan, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, and other communities members of which have been lost or injured in the disaster.

"That this meeting be requested to convey the above expression of condolence through its columns."



# THE WAR.

**ENEMY FAILS ON WESTERN FRONT.**  
HEAVIEST FIGHTING THIS YEAR.

**JAPAN AND SIBERIAN SITUATION.**  
NEGOTIATIONS WITH ANTI-BOLSHEVISTS.

**NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT IN FAR EAST.**

**SWEDEN AND THE AALANDS OCCUPATION.**  
KAISER THANKS KING OF SWEDEN.

## FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### BRITISH FRONT.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 10th.

A German official report states:—We repulsed strong reconnoitring thrusts southward of Monchy.

Strong French detachments penetrated our foremost trenches between Ancywiler and Badonvillers.

Our counter-thrusts drove them out.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### DETERMINED ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, March 9th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy attacked last evening under cover of a heavy bombardment on a front of nearly a mile from southward of the Menin road to northward of the Polderhoek Chateau.

Despite his intense artillery firing and determined attack, we repulsed him at all points, with the exception of the neighbourhood of Polderhoek, where the enemy entered some advanced posts on a front of 200 yards.

We recaptured the whole of the positions after all night severe fighting.

We drove off raiders eastward of Neuve Chapelle.

The Portuguese captured several prisoners in a successful raid in this neighbourhood.

The West Kents carried out a successful raid southward of Fleux Baix and captured a number of prisoners.

### BELGIAN REPORT.

A Belgian communiqué states:—Two Belgian raids in the region of Nieupoort killed many and brought back 25 prisoners. They captured a German outpost.

The enemy's raiding outburst last week resulted in a recrudescence of artillery firing on the whole front.

REUTER'S Correspondent at British Headquarters states that yesterday's was the heaviest fighting of this year in the Paschendaele salient.

The enemy throughout the whole previous night heavily bombarded the whole front from Warneton to Langemarck, freely employing gas-shells. Our troops employed in the subsequent attack on a mile front south of Houtbult Forest met the enemy with such vigorous resistance that the oncoming waves broke and retired at most places.

On the right flank of the attack, however, flammenwerfer parties forced the garrisons at some posts to withdraw to their supports in the rear.

A little later the Yorkshire Light Infantry counter-attacked with great dash. The enemy was very strong and lined up prepared to resist, but the fury of the onslaught created a panic and the enemy broke. Our men pursued the enemy for 300 yards from the spot which the enemy attacked, inflicting considerable casualties.

Our line was completely restored during the morning.

There was heavy artillery firing all day astride the Menin road, succeeded by the advance of a large body of infantry covered by an intense barrage. The infantry deployed 3,000 yards and furious fighting ensued. In the twilight the struggle was most confused, and the enemy succeeded in establishing himself at a few posts, which submitted to our artillery during all night.

The weather is ideal.

## SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In successful raids north-westwards of St. Quentin and south-westward of Cambrai several of the enemy were killed and a few prisoners were captured.

Hostile artillery were active at Armentières, eastward of Wytschaete and in the neighbourhood of the Menin road.

### ENEMY SUFFERS HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, March 10th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The King's Royal Rifles broke the main force of yesterday evening's attack in the neighbourhood of Polderhoek, and the enemy's losses were severe.

A short section of a trench which remained in his hands was recaptured, despite a strong resistance, by the Royal Fusiliers, and a few prisoners were captured.

The Portuguese penetrated to the second line of trenches at Neuve Chapelle in a raid reported this morning, driving out the garrison with heavy losses, bombing or blowing up a number of occupied dug-outs, and bringing back prisoners.

The Portuguese casualties were light. We raided trenches northward of the Bapaume-Cambrai road.

The London Regiment raided in the neighbourhood of Oppy, killing several and capturing a few prisoners.

There was increased activity by hostile artillery northward of the La Bassée Canal.

### AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—There was great aerial activity yesterday.

We dropped over 400 bombs on dumps and sidings at Menin, Busigny, Guise and eastward of St. Quentin.

We brought down 13 and drove down 10 enemy machines.

Three of ours are missing.

Despite the mist, our night-fliers dropped 24 heavy and 48 lighter bombs on a dump and railway sidings at Fresnoy and north-eastward of St. Quentin.

All our machines returned.

We dropped a ton of bombs at mid-day to-day and obtained good results on barracks, railway sidings and factories at Mainz. A large fire was started. All our machines returned.

### GERMAN REPORT.

A wireless German official report states:—A hostile infantry attack was followed by a violent artillery duel in the Badonvillers sector.

The engagements have not yet terminated.

### FRENCH FRONT.

### FRENCH PENETRATE ENEMY LINES.

PARIS, March 10th.

A communiqué states:—We repulsed raids south of Botheny on the left of the Meuse, and in the Vosges. We inflicted losses upon the enemy and took prisoners.

Our detachments penetrated the enemy lines east of Auberville in the region of Badonvillers. We destroyed several enemy works and took prisoners.

### Aerial Activities.

### EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### NAVAL AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY.

LONDON, March 10th.

An Admiralty report states:—Naval aircraft dropped many bombs on billets and railway sidings at St. Pierre Capelle. Direct hits were obtained and in three sheds a fire started.

We also bombed a large hostile machine which had made a forced landing, and we machine-gunned soldiers and motors in the vicinity, and we brought down one machine.

All our machines returned.

## THE AIR RAID ON LONDON.

### REMARKABLE EXPERIENCES.

LONDON, March 8th.

Several bombs in last night's air raid which fell in a residential London suburb destroyed five houses and a private nursing-home. Remarkable experiences include, for instance, that of a domestic maid who was blown to the top storey, and suffering only a sprained ankle. Two women escaped uninjured by placing a blown-off door upon a bed and crawling under the bed as the house collapsed. A number of victims pinioned in the debris till this afternoon were rescued alive. Some of them were sustained by oxygen and other stimulants. A man fell four storeys and escaped very serious injury, despite a piano crashing on top of him, owing to his being enveloped in a carpet during his fall. A girl on the top storey of a demolished house was caught by a projecting wall, and hung in mid-air unconscious for two hours, when she was rescued by firemen.

### THE RAID ON PARIS.

#### OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST.

PARIS, March 10th.

An official statement shows that 11 were killed and 41 injured in the air-raid on the suburbs of Paris.

### General.

### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### GERMAN OCCUPATION OF AALANDS.

#### GERMAN TROOPS IN FINLAND.

STOCKHOLM, March 10th.

It is reported that 2,000 German troops with artillery have landed near Abo, in Finland.

So far there is no official confirmation of the above.

### THE KAISER'S COURTESY.

LONDON, March 10th.

Evidently seeking to allay anti-German feeling in Sweden, owing to the German occupation of the Aaland Islands, the Kaiser has telegraphed to the King of Sweden thanking him for the efforts of the Swedish Minister at Petrograd on behalf of the German prisoners, and dwelling upon the old Germano-Swedish friendship.

The King of Sweden replied briefly.

### RUSSIAN PROTEST.

A Russian wireless report states that M. Tchicherin has protested to the German Government against the introduction of German troops to Finland and the Aaland Islands.

### THE GERMAN PRESS CAMPAIGN.

AMSTERDAM, March 10th.

Count Reventlow is the latest writer to participate in the inspired German Press campaign against Scandinavia. He declares that German control of Finland and the Aaland Islands will effectively bar British and American trade with Russia via Scandinavia, and he accuses Sweden of increasing partiality towards the Entente, and thus estranging Germany.

### GERMANY SEEKS OUTLET TO ARCTIC.

STOCKHOLM, March 10th.

The *Dagens Nyheter*, in an article warning the Scandinavians of the Germano-Finnish menace, says that the German Bagdad-North Cape programme is blocked in the south, but now across Finland Germany is seeking an outlet to the Arctic at the mouth of the river Patajoki, which is Norwegian.

### FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. JOHN REDMOND.

LONDON, March 10th.

The remains of the late Mr. John Redmond were given an impressive reception at Wexford. Kneeling Belgian Nuns lined the railway at Manjine when the special train conveying the body passed.

Thirty thousand followed the remains to the church for the requiem. The procession at the subsequent funeral extended two miles, and the streets were decked in crape.

The Irish Attorney-General and Mr. John Dillon delivered orations at the graveside.

## JAI AND SIBERIA.

### REPORT OF NEGOTIATIONS UNFOLDED.

WASHINGTON, March 10th.

The report of Japanese negotiations with the Bolshevik leaders for some form of aid in Siberia are confirmed.

It is noted that the Japanese are trying to get a Russian Division to co-operate with the Japanese troops.

### RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT IN THE FAR EAST.

PETROGRAD, March 10th.

The *Tas* Correspondent at Irkutsk states the ex-Premier, Prince Lvoff, has asked a new Russian Government in Far East, with Headquarters at Peking and is awaiting the landing of Japanese with a view to co-operation.

### GERMANY ISOLATING BELGIUM.

AMSTERDAM, March 10th.

The *graaf* states that the Germans are in an unelectrified wire barrier 300 m behind the present electric wire at the frontier of Flanders and the D. province of Zealand and are extending it towards the coast.

All inhabitants on this broad strip of large being removed.

It is suggested that the object is to cut Belgium more completely from the sea in view of the concentration of troops for a big offensive.

*Thundat* says the German soldiers expect a big attack on the coast.

### SAI CONDUCT FOR LUXBURG.

BUENOS AIRES, March 10th.

G. Britain has granted said-conduct to Cit Luxburg to proceed to Sweden.

### GERMANY REVENGEFUL.

AMSTERDAM, March 10th.

*T. Cologne Gazette* states that Germany considering measures of reprisal for seizure of German property in the Galt Colonies.

### THE INHUMAN GERMANS.

LONDON, March 10th.

The body of an officer of the *Glenart* has been picked up with two gunshot wounds, thus confirming the suspicion that the pirates fired at some of the fishing boats.

### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

#### TROTSKY'S SUCCESSOR.

PETROGRAD, March 9th.

Tchicherin succeeds M. Trotsky as Foreign Commissioner.

The Commissaries went to Moscow on Saturday.

*Izvestia* and *Pravda*, the official Soviet organs, have transferred their offices to Moscow.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE.

#### RUSSIAN EMBASSY AT MADRID.

LONDON, March 8th.

Following the lead of the Embassies at Pisa and Rome, the Russian Embassy at Madrid has announced that it will not recognise the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty, because the Russian signatories were private persons with undefined powers.

### THE GERMANO-ROUMANIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

#### THE EFFECT OF A ROUMANIAN PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, March 8th.

The German newspapers anticipate that peace with Roumania will shortly have effect on Greece, and also on Italy.

### THE Bessarabian QUESTION.

The *Berlin Tagblatt* says that the Quadruple considers that the Bessarabian question must be settled between Russia and Roumania, which can leave its army, apart from the eight divisions which will be demobilised, under arms until it has conquered Bessarabia and arranged for its protection against Russia.

### FORM OF INDEMNITY.

AMSTERDAM, March 8th.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Central Powers intend to impose an indemnity upon Roumania, taking the form of writing off the Central Powers' requisitions during occupation, which are valued at one milliard marks.

## TIN AND TUNGSTEN RESEARCH.

LONDON, March 10th.

Sir Lionel Phillips has been appointed Chairman of the newly-formed Tin and Tungsten Research Board, with a view to increasing the recovery of the metal by the treatment of the ore.

### LATEST CABLES.

#### TRADE BY LICENCE.

LONDON, March 10th.

The Committee of the London Metal Exchange has forbidden members to buy tin in the United Kingdom for consumption or export unless they are licensed by the Committee. Holders or producers may only sell to persons holding the Committee's licence.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### FRENCH ARMY SUPERBLY CONFIDENT.

#### M. CLEMENCEAU'S ELOQUENT APPEAL.

PARIS, March 9th.

In the Chamber, Mr. Clemenceau, replying to the Bolo interpellations asked yesterday evening, delivered a stirring speech and eloquently appealed for the maintenance of the splendid moral of the French soldiers and people. The troops were superbly confident that the enemy efforts would break down. "It would be criminal not to desire peace," but we cannot silence Prussian militarism by bellowing for peace. He asseverated that it was France's intention to wage war notwithstanding that Russia had betrayed them, and Roumania, unfortunately had been compelled to capitulate. He was convinced that France would experience that last glowing quarter of an hour of the struggle which spelt victory. He earnestly impressed the Socialist Deputies that their pre-war ideals of universal disarmament had been cruelly given the lie by facts, and he instanced the German action in reply to M.M. Lenin's and Trotsky's request for the conclusion of a democratic peace.

### THE CRISIS IN SPAIN.

#### SITUATION EXPLAINED.

MADRID, March 9th.

The newspapers unanimously consider that Spain is experiencing the gravest crisis in her history.

The crisis was precipitated by the action of Señor Cierva, Minister for War, in writing to the Press without the knowledge of his colleagues attacking Sánchez Boga, ex-President of the Senate, who had been criticising Señor Cierva's methods.

Premier Prieto has abandoned the task of forming a Cabinet, as Señor Cierva refused to join the Liberal Coalition Government.

The measures which Señor Cierva proposed to enforce by a Royal Decree involved an increase of two hundred million pesetas in the Army Estimates, including a big increase in the pay of officers and large additions in infantry and artillery.

### AMERICA AND THE WAR.

#### GERMAN TRADE CONNECTION PERMANENTLY BROKEN.

WASHINGTON, March 9th.

The property owned in the United States by the Kaiser, Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg and the junker class generally and to the German Government will first be sold under the authority granted to Mr. Palmer, Custodian of Alien Property, to sell alien property in the United States.

Mr. Palmer, testifying before the Appropriations Committee in the Senate, said that the enemy should know that the connection he had been able to maintain with American industry and commerce had been broken not merely for the duration of the war, but permanently.

Mr. Palmer said that American interests in Germany were negligible compared with German interests in the United States. He intended to use the proceeds of the sale of enemy property to buy Government Bonds.

### "TANK" WEEK.

#### TOTAL EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS.

LONDON, March 9th.

At the conclusion of "Tank" Week, Mr. Bonar Law sent a message to the Lord Mayor, whom he heartily congratulated upon the amount of the City's contribution to the War Bond Campaign, and although the total returns of the whole country have not yet been received, it is certain that much more than the one hundred millions asked for had been subscribed. "This is additional proof of the determination of our people to hold fast till the aims for which we entered the war have been secured."

## GERMANY'S SCHEME OF WORLD CONQUEST.

### LORD ROBERT CECIL WELCOMES JAPAN'S INTERVENTION.

LONDON, March 10th.

Lord Robert Cecil, in a conversation with Reuter's representative on the German menace in the East, said that he would welcome Japanese intervention in order to prevent the Germanisation of Siberia. Germany was not so much after food in Ukraine, but was ambitious to carry out a gigantic scheme of world-conquest. She had already taken the Baltic Provinces, almost to Petrograd, and besides taking the Aaland Islands she had somehow induced the Finns to enable her to control their foreign policy, and thereby had acquired practically the whole of what were formerly the Russian shores of the Baltic. This had cut off Russia's access to the sea, except by Archangel and the Murman coast. Southward Germany is occupying Odessa and insisting upon the retrocession to Turkey of ports on the east of the Black Sea. Plainly, Germany, designed to substitute for the Bagdad Railway a new route eastward via the Caucasus and North-Western Persia. Both Great Britain and America were deeply interested in the fate of the Armenians, who had suffered nameless outrages, but by the German Treaty the Armenians were to be handed back to the Turks. The small Military Mission which had been sent with the object of entering the Caucasus via Baku was stopped by the Bolsheviks, and we had not heard of them during the last three weeks owing to the destruction of the Tiflis telegraph. The talk of a German movement towards democracy was most untrustworthy. The military control of Germany had not been shaken. "The talk of progress in internal Liberalism is so much democratic camouflage. I see no reason why the Germans should not try to penetrate Siberia. We had received unconfirmed information that a Prussian General had been sent to Siberia for the purpose of organising the German prisoners, and we ought to seek the available Japanese assistance to frustrate the German scheme of eastern conquest." Lord Robert Cecil concluded by paying a glowing tribute to the Japanese services rendered in the Pacific Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea and elsewhere.

### TEA STOCKS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 10th.

The Tea Brokers' Association state that although nearly all the 80,000,000 pounds of tea exported from Calcutta to England from November to January arrived safely, there is only about two months' supply in the United Kingdom.

### A.S.E. AND THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, March 9th.

Mr. Barnes, speaking in London, said that the meeting between the Prime Minister and himself and the representatives of the Engineers' Society would probably result in the latter heartily co-operating with the Government.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, March 9th.

The silver market is steady. LONDON, March 10th. Silver is quoted 42½d. per ounce. There is rather more demand, and the market is steady.

LATER.

The silver market is steady.

### OBITUARY.

#### DR. WILLIAM MERRY.

LONDON, March 10th.

The death is announced of Dr. William Merry. (The Rev. William Walter Merry, D.D. (Oxon), was public orator in the University of Oxford from 1880 to 1910, and Rector of Lincoln's College since 1884. He was 82 years of age.)

### AMERICAN RED CROSS CHAPTER AT SHANGHAI.

A meeting of the members of the American War Relief Association, Shanghai, was held on March 4th at the Palace Hotel.

Mr. Raven, the hon. treasurer, showed in his report that the total amount received in subscriptions up to date was \$16,218.95 and £16,220.31, of which there remained balances of \$5,222.80 and £1,496.12 in hand.

Mr. Nichols, chairman of the membership committee, announced that the membership now totalled about 350 members. After some discussion it was decided that the American War Relief Association be converted into a chapter of the National Red Cross, that a committee be appointed to draft temporary by-laws and call a meeting to perfect the organization.



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"YUENSANG" Friday, 15th March, 3 p.m.  
SHANGHAI: "WINGSANG" Sun, 17th March, 8 p.m.  
SHANGHAI: "MAUSANG" Wed, 20th March, noon.  
MANILA: "LOONGSANG" Fri, 22nd March, 3 p.m.

CAULUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta sailing at  
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### PRESIDENT WILSON'S DECLARATION.

BRITISH LABOUR APPROVES  
FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

A joint meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, the Executive of the Labour Party, the Co-operative Party, and the Committee yesterday afternoon issued the following statement:

We warmly welcome President Wilson's authoritative declaration of Allied Aims. Within the last few days, while international situation has transformed itself, by the speech of Prime Minister to the Congress of the Trades Congress delegates, and seen by the great pronouncement of President Wilson.

The moral quality and breadth of the exhibited in the latter's address to Congress are particularly evident in the declaration that the peace negotiations when they begin, must be absolutely open and that they shall involve no secret understanding of any kind. This is the only kind of diplomacy the democracies of the world can tolerate. Humanity has had to pay dearly for secret covenants entered into by Governments, and we rejoice that Mr. Wilson has so decisively proclaimed the democratic doctrine of open diplomacy. Leaders of revolutionary Russia, as Wilson recognises, have initiated methods of diplomacy, the results of which are apparent, not only in the knowledge we have of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, but in Mr. Wilson's frank avowal of the claim that the Russian representatives have acted wisely and justly in insisting upon the Conference being held with open doors and with whole world as audience.

British Labour will also welcome heartily Mr. Wilson's expression of sympathy with Russia's agonised effort to achieve full freedom. He has responded as we believed he would, to Russia's appeal for countenance and support. It is an affirmation of the heartiest kind, and we hope that some way may be open to which we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace. Let us take care that this message reaches the ears of Russia. The British democracy desires nothing more earnestly than that the Russian democracy shall be convinced that the whole of the Allies are with them in their struggle for peace and freedom, and in their effort to conserve the beneficent fruits of the revolution.

In our judgment, these two declarations of President Wilson, in favour of open diplomacy and support of revolutionary Russia, will make the Congress speech one of the classic utterances of Allied democracy during the war.

In the detailed programme of world peace outlined by Mr. Wilson we find no point upon which there is likely to be any disagreement among the Allied democracies. The reference to the "freedom of the seas" is to be welcomed on the ground of its lucidity and breadth of definition. It embodies the doctrine of freedom of navigation both in peace and war, except so far as it may be necessary to close the seas in whole or in part by international action for the purpose of enforcing international obligations, and of the doctrine of the freedom of the seas to which the Central Powers attach so much importance, we all freely agree, and the Central Powers cannot challenge it, if indeed, they are sincere in their repudiation of aggressive intentions. No other formula that we have seen meets so fully the stipulation that an Island Power like Great Britain is bound to make to ensure its safety and that of the Empire in time of war. It seems to us to be a natural corollary to the League of Nations that freedom of navigation must be denied to any nation that violates international covenants for the maintenance of peace.

We welcome, too, President Wilson's assertion of the moral issues involved in the claim that Belgium must be evacuated and restored. No other single act, as he justly says, will do more to restore confidence among the nations in the integrity and sanctity of treaties and the obligations resting upon all nations, individually and severally, to maintain inviolate the principles of international law.

Mr. Wilson's pronouncement in favour of equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and the abolition of economic barriers is a step in the direction of universal free trade which Cobden insisted was a necessary condition of universal peace. Russia, in the midst of negotiations which at the moment seem to be a menace to the integrity of her national patrimony will be strengthened by the avowed demand that Russian territory must be evacuated and all questions affecting her must be settled in a manner that will ensure her an unhampered and unimpeded opportunity to determine her political development and a sincere welcome into the society of free nations. That is the test of the full faith of Governments in democratic principles, that they will be willing and eager to recognise the fact of, and the effect of, the Russian Revolution, and be ready to give her every kind of help she needs to consolidate the Revolution and to establish a true democratic self-government in accordance with her own peculiar genius for freedom.

Finally, we say in a sentence that President Wilson's programme is in essential respects so similar to that which the British Labour Party has put forward that we need not discuss any point of difference in detail. The spirit of this historical utterance is a spirit in which democracy all over the world can respond, and if it reaches the people of the Central Powers we believe it will reinvigorate the popular movement towards peace in those countries now under the yoke of Prussian military autocracy, and give their demand for peace a strengthened authority that cannot be denied. In fact, we may say that peace negotiations have now begun, and that the world waits for the proof that the Central Powers are sincere in their desire to carry them to a conclusion which will be acceptable to the peoples of the world. For the Parliamentary Committee, Trade Union Congress—C. W. BOWERMAN (Secretary). For the National Executive of the Labour Party—ARTHUR HENDERSON, M.P. For the Co-operative Party Representative Committee—HENRY J. MAY (Secretary).

### DANGER OF GERMAN PEACE EARL CURZON'S MESSAGE

Earl Curzon of Kedleston (Grand Master) has addressed the following New Year's message to the Primrose League: "A year ago I wrote in my New Year's message to the Primrose League that this terrible war might involve another year, and perhaps more of endurance and suffering; and this foreboding has proved to be only too accurate. Indeed, the severest crisis, the supreme trial, lies before us, not behind us, and in the next six months we may be confronted with perils greater than any we have yet overcome. The spirit of our country and our race must and will respond to the call, not merely because we are as convinced as ever we were, if possible more so, of the righteousness of our cause, but because a weakening now might entail the loss of all that we are out to win for the world and civilisation, and would place the nations of the earth at the mercy, whenever he chose to strike again, of an enemy inflamed with arrogance and contemptuous of all moral law, so that their lot would be worse even than ours. Our generation will at least have died for freedom, but the next would be born to slavery."

Peace we all desire. Peace on Hohenzollern terms we could probably obtain without difficulty. But any such peace would be a disgrace to ourselves and treason to those who come after. Our peace must not be merely a parchment peace, but a security peace. The burden, but also the honour, of fighting for this kind of peace has been thrown, for reasons which we cannot fathom, upon the time to which we belong. Never let it be said that we flinched from the glorious responsibility. Let us take fresh heart and courage from the example of those who have already paid the price. And let us not forget that the war will be won just as much by fortitude at home as by valour in the field.

### LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

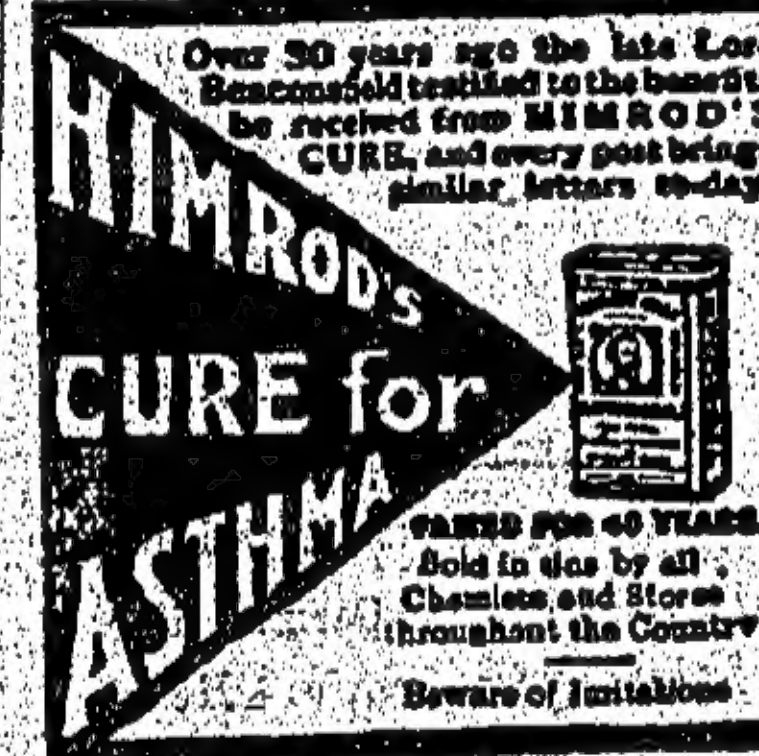
The s.s. China left San Francisco for Hongkong on March 5th.

### WEATHER REPORT

March 11th, at 12.08.—No return from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased considerably over N. China and slightly moderately else here. The anti-cyclone has increased in intensity, and fresh to strong onshore wind will prevail along the China Coast.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at day is as follows:—

Distance	Forecast
Belong to Gap Boat	{ N.E. winds, fresh, fair.
meas Channel	{ North winds, strong.
th Coast of China between Hongkong and Laidi	{ The same as No. 1
th Coast of China between Hongkong and Laidi	{ The same as No. 1



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And Red Pimples On Head. Itching Such Could Tear the Flesh and Hair Off Head. Could not Sleep.

"Eczema started with itching and red pimples on my head. The itching was such that I could tear the flesh and hair off my head. I could not get any sleep at night. The breaking out also caused my hair to fall out. Then after using Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I sent for a free sample. It gave me instant relief so I purchased more and three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two tins of Cuticura Ointment healed me." (Signed) M. Lewis Brown, The Cottage, Oatlands, Hildenborough, Kent, Eng., July 22, 1916. The majority of skin and scalp troubles might be prevented by using Cuticura Soap for all toilet purposes and Cuticura Ointment on the slightest sign of pimples, rashes or dandruff. Address postcard, F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

### THE MENAGE OF INDIGESTION

to the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always wise to regard indigestion as a serious menace, for this it is, most undoubtedly. Do not therefore dismiss a stomach ailment with the words, "It is only indigestion." Think of what it might lead to. For it happens that neglect of this ailment in some cases has serious results. A simple remedy—yet one which has been proved times out of number for many years past to be safe and sure—is Beecham's Pills. This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. The signs are well known. They include—biliousness, constipation, flatulency, headache, failing appetite and other familiar forms of indigestion. Be prompt to deal with such troubles. Do not allow them to gain a hold upon you. Remember that these symptoms do really matter. Adopt the best defensive measures against the menace of indigestion to Good Health by taking

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## RACECOURSE DISASTER.

## ENQUIRY CONTINUED.

## CONTRACTOR'S EVIDENCE.

## HOW THE SHEDS WERE CONSTRUCTED.

The enquiry into the Race-Course disaster was continued at the Magistracy on Monday.

After Mr. Lo had handed in the names of certain other persons whom he had been asked to represent, Mr. David Wood was recalled to give evidence concerning the correspondence between the Golf Club and the P.W.D., which had led to the alteration of the letting conditions of the sites in 1912.

## MR. WOOD RECALLED.

Mr. Wood stated that Mr. Chatham had been mistaken in saying that the representations which led to the alteration in condition No. 6 had been made by the Golf Club in writing. There was correspondence regarding the conditions Nos. 7 and 8.

The letter written by Mr. Hallifax as Secretary of the Golf Club to the P.W.D. was then read.

Mr. Bowley—Condition 8 was amended at the same time as conditions 7 and 8 were added?—Witness—Yes. Condition 6 previously protected two golf greens and afterwards the condition was made to protect the whole area. That was evidently the result of conversation. There was nothing about it in the correspondence.

Before these conditions were introduced on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Golf Club there was no fence across there?—I cannot say.

As the result of putting up this fence the struts at the back of the matcheds immediately opposite the Golf Club house were ordered to be omitted?—I don't know.

Previous to these recommendations in 1911 had you noticed that the struts at the back of the sheds made holes in the ground?—I know nothing about that.

I am asking you as a golfer and as a member of the public whether you noticed before 1911 that the struts destroyed the ground or interfered in any way with the golfers?—No.

The chief photographer of Messrs. Mac Cheung then produced photographs of the matcheds on the Race Course taken in 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917.

## MR. A. E. WRIGHT RECALLED.

Mr. A. E. Wright, recalled, said he had re-visited the Race Course that morning and made another inspection. He found one hole in the front of shed No. 6. He found holes in the front of the ditch where the struts had been. There were several other holes, or rather depressions, about two inches deep, chiefly in the front and a few along the back of the matcheds. He produced in Court the portion of the pole which he had withdrawn from the hole in front of shed 6. It had penetrated the ground about nine inches. He also produced a portion of the pole which had been taken from a hole opposite No. 12.

The Coroner—The sheds at each end are constructed differently to the sheds in the middle. In the middle, I believe, the poles rest on boards. At each end of the line the poles were in the ground?—I think there has been a misunderstanding. The middle sheds were placed on boards. At the ends the poles rested on the ground and they made depressions in the ground.

Mr. Bowley—What in your opinion, was the reason for the differential treatment of the central sheds and the sheds on the two wings?—I think the contractor found that the ground at the ends of the line was rough and that he consequently omitted the boards. With regard to the ditch in front also, that was not turned and there would be no objection to holes there.

The surface has been raked over and walked over very considerably and that would tend to fill up the holes?—Yes.

Were you the Building Authority in 1911?—Yes.

Was the proposal to fence off the Course in front of the Golf Club-house and to construct gangways between the fence and the matcheds referred to you?—I believe so.

Do you know before the fence was provided that the central matcheds were supported by struts resting on the ground in front of the golf course?—I do not know for a fact; I believe it was so, and, as far as I know, similar struts were used this year.

A photograph of the back of the central matcheds taken this year was then produced and it did not show the existence of any such struts. A photograph of the same shed taken from the Race Course side showed struts.

The Coroner asked if the photographs could be proved, and Mr. d'Almada stated that the man who had taken them was present in Court.

Mr. Bowley—Do you think it possible that the contractor since 1911 was told by someone to omit the struts immediately in front of the golf club house?—Yes, it is possible.

The Coroner—No instructions to omit them were given in 1911?—No.

Mr. Bowley—If such struts had been erected since 1911 would they have tended to injure the turf in front of the Golf house?—Yes, I think so.

The Coroner—Do you mind, Mr. Bowley, attributing a little common-sense to myself and the jury?

Mr. Wright added that if the struts were attached to sleepers there was no need for them to go into the ground. The damage to the ground would then be very slight indeed.

The Coroner then asked for the photographs which had been produced to be proved, and Mr. d'Almada stated that the man who had taken them had perished in the flames. The man in Court to whom he had referred had seen the photographs taken.

The Coroner—I accepted the photographs on the understanding that they could be proved. I am afraid we cannot attach much importance to them now.

## THE BUILDING CONTRACTOR.

Kwok Kun, continuing his evidence from Saturday, said he did not dig holes for shed No. 18. He simply forced the poles into the ground. The weather was very dry, but this would not affect the lashings in any way, because the lashings were soaked before use. He examined the sheds on the first day of the race meeting and found them all in order.

He did not go in to the upper stories, confining his examination to the ground floors. He was on the Race Course when the collapse occurred, outside No. 19 shed on the Race Course side. He heard a crack, but he did not see any motion of the sheds. He ran to call his *jakis*. He thought the collapse was due to the stampeding of the people. In his opinion the sheds were overcrowded.

Mr. Bowley—You were in front of No. 19 when you heard a noise. Where did the noise come from?—Somewhere near the centre of the row of sheds.

Did you look at the centre to see what had happened?—I did not. I at once ran to the storehouse to fetch my *jakis*.

Is your storehouse at Wanchai?—On the Bowington Canal.

Had you any trouble in getting back to the Race Course with your *jakis*?—Yes, we were hindered by the crowds.

When you got back the sheds had collapsed?—Yes.

Continuing, witness said he was one of the original partners in the See Hop firm. He and Ma Fung were the original partners. Ma Fung died three years ago and his eldest surviving son had taken his place in the firm. They employed between 70 and 80 men. In addition to building matcheds they also erected scaffolding. They had built many large theatre matcheds in the Colony, some of which accommodated as many as 3,000 people. The highest theatrical matched was 100 feet high. During his 40 years' experience he had never previously known one of his matcheds destroyed by fire, nor during the whole of that time had any of his matcheds collapsed except by typhoons. No person, to his knowledge, had ever been injured through using matcheds erected by his firm. He received orders from the 13 owners of the matcheds on the Race Course to build those sheds. He supplied all the material and after the races he was to have removed all the sheds. While the matcheds or scaffolding erected by him were in use it was part of his contract to keep them in repair. It was the practice of his firm, as far as possible, to inspect every job every day. The prices shown to him were those for which he had agreed to erect these matcheds. The total was \$1,070, but he had not received anything of it. The value of the material lost in the fire was about \$11,000. He was not insured. The matcheds were just as strong this year as they were in previous years. The matcheds still standing were built by him. The sites were marked out by the P.W.D. Each owner gave instructions as to the height and arrangements of the various matcheds. The entrances to the sheds were in accordance with the instruction and the owners also fixed the width of the gangways and staircases. No owner told him to make provision for cooking. At the sheds at either end of the line he placed the poles either on or into the ground. The instruction not to place struts in front of the golf house might have been given to Ma Fung some years ago and the usual practice had been followed in recent years. When the struts were removed stronger bracings were used.

Witness then gave evidence regarding the way in which the sheds were constructed, the poles used, etc., and was still engaged in explaining these details when the inquiry was adjourned.

Kwok Kun, continuing his evidence, said he had inspected the matcheds on the first day of the races, and again on the Tuesday morning, when he found them all right. His foreman also inspected the sheds on Tuesday morning. His firm had inspected the scaffolding of the old Mercantile Bank which was being reconstructed at the corner of Ice House Street and they had shored up the building considerably.

By Mr. d'Almada—His partner Ma Fung was sole partner in charge of the business when he was alive. Witness was then foreman in charge of works and he received instructions from Ma Fung. Since Ma Fung's death witness had been in charge of everything; Ma Fung's son knew nothing about the work. Witness was the only one responsible for the erection of the matcheds on the racecourse.

On the Saturday previous to the races the Government sent an inspector down to look at the work and the same man also carried out an inspection when the work was in progress. The Inspector did not make any suggestions to him or speak to him. The only instructions he received with respect to the matcheds were from the owners.

Mr. d'Almada—When did you actually commence building these matcheds?—On February 7th.

On that day you commenced taking the poles to the course, is that not so?—Yes.

You did not actually commence building operations until February 16th or 17th?—We started immediately.

I put it to you that on February 17th you had not a single pole put up?—Why not?

The Coroner—How many sheds were erected before China New Year?—The roofs of the first six sheds.

Mr. d'Almada—Were the Government regulations ever shown to you or read over to you?—Formerly.

How long ago?—Six or seven years.

When you were first informed that you were not allowed to dig poles in the ground what opinion did you form as to the stability of the matcheds?—Safe.

The Coroner—Were you content or not content when you were told not to put the poles into the ground?—Content.

Mr. d'Almada—The sheds would have been stronger if the poles had been put into the ground?—Just the same.

Even for three stories?—Yes.

Apart from the Racecourse matcheds do you ever build matcheds in that way?—Yes.

Where?—In Yau-mai.

Are there any matcheds in existence without poles stuck in the ground?—Yes.

Where?—The stands belonging to the Lusitano Club.

Apart from those on the Racecourse?—There are none now standing. They have all been pulled down.

When you stated that you inspected the sheds on February 28th did you go inside the sheds?—I went inside on the ground floor.

Did you take any particular note of cooking utensils?—I did not take any particular note, but I noticed one shed without cooking utensils.

You stated that stand No. 7 had a cooking stove. Is that true?—Yes.

Are you positive?—Yes, inside the shed.

Mr. Stevenson—Are the prices charged for the matcheds similar this year to last?—Yes.

Can you tell me why you charged more for sheds Nos. 4, 5 and 6 than for the other stands?—Because the work was more difficult on those sheds.

Who gave you instructions regarding the construction of these sheds?—I did not take the order.

Did you support the floors of Nos. 4, 5 and 6 more strongly than the floors of the other sheds?—Just the same.

Did you not receive instructions to add another row of bamboo?—Yes.

The Coroner—Why were these extra bamboos required?—It was found that the spacing was too wide.

Who found that to be so?—The Government inspector.

Mr. Lo—Did you keep a record of the number of workmen engaged for these matcheds?—No.

How many men did you have?—Each day I had from 70 to 80 people.

When did you actually finish these sheds?—February 24th at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

You inspected the sheds on Monday and again on Tuesday?—Yes.

The Coroner—Why did you inspect on Tuesday?—I went to see if any alterations were required to the boards or the lashings.

Mr. Lo—When you have the struts in it usual to dig a hole some two feet into the ground, drive a pole into it and then lash the strut to that?—It is usual.

Did you drive poles into the ground this year in order to attach the struts to them?—Yes. I inserted a short piece of pole into the ground and lashed the end of the strut to that pole.

For all struts?—Yes, every one the same.

How deep did you drive the poles?—About two feet.

How many struts did you have for the 19 sheds on the racecourse side—more than a dozen, I suppose—More than that.

Then if you had driven these poles about two feet into the ground you would expect to find them there now?—Struts were attached to the wooden fence.

How many struts were secured to poles which you drove into the ground?—Three.

Have you formed an opinion with respect to the collapse?—I cannot give an opinion, because I know my work was secure and sound.

Do you think if you had put struts on the golf course side it might have prevented the collapse?—If they wanted to collapse they would have collapsed. Even if there were struts on the golf course side they would have fallen.

There was a rush from the racecourse side to the golf course side, would not the struts on the golf course side have tended to keep the matcheds in their place?—No; even if there were struts they would have fallen.

I think sheds 17 to 19 and sheds 1 to 3 did not collapse?—That is so.

Have you any theory as to why they did not fall?—Because they were lower.

Do you know it has been customary to do cooking at these matcheds for a number of years?—Yes, certainly for four years. I cannot say if it is as many as ten years.

Do you think it safe for cooking to be done there?—If they are not careful and let the drop out it would not be safe.

The Coroner—in what year did you start building three-story matcheds?—I forget. They have been built all along.

This is a photograph of the matcheds in 1914 and you will see there is only one of three stories?—Yes, that is so.

Did you build a similar matched in 1913?—Yes.

Did you build them like that ten years ago?—I cannot say.

This year you built four with three stories?—Yes.

Last year how many did you build?—Three, I think.

Have the matcheds been built with walls in the middle before this year?—For a long time.

Did you test the work when it was finished to see if it was strong enough?—I did not make any tests. I inspected it and judged.

MR. HOUGH'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. T. F. Hough, honorary clerk of the racecourse, said sites Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were purchased by his order on behalf of the Jockey Club. Subsequently one matched of one storey was built on the three lots for the accommodation of Chinese ladies. The Jockey Club had done the same for many years and the same kind of matcheds was always erected. The firm of See Hop was instructed to build the shed, and he was quite satisfied with its construction. He saw the shed 3 did not collapse, but was subsequently burned. There was no loss of life there. As far as he knew there were no arrangements for cooking at that shed. The Jockey Club had a door-keeper there and two female attendants. He was in No. 6 private box in the Jockey Club enclosure when the collapse occurred.

The Crown Solicitor—What first attracted your attention?—My attention was first attracted by hearing the breaking of bamboo. I saw the Central Stand begin to move. The first movement was between the Colonial stand and the one flying three flags. The time was three or four minutes to three.

In what direction did they fall?—They seemed to quiver and then I had the impression that some unseen force was pulling them backward away from any direction towards the roof, even after which they just seemed to subside.

Did you see any sign of fire before the matcheds fell?—Not until after the collapse.

Have you formed any opinion as to the cause of the collapse?—No.

Subsequently you saw the matcheds on fire. Whereabouts did the fire begin?—In the central matcheds.

Continuing, witness said he had the Jockey Club hose coupled up at once. It was a private hose used for watering the course. The fire broke out two or three minutes after the collapse. When the collapse took place No. 3 race was about to start from the five furlong post. He could not recall any sudden rush of people.

The Crown Solicitor—Did you notice whether the numbers in the matcheds were larger than usual this year?—The first day it seemed to me the attendance was not quite up to previous years. The second day, I could say, it was an average attendance. I am speaking more of the attendance in the Jockey Club compound. The sheds seemed always to be full.

Mr. Gudge—All the Chinese ladies in stands 1, 2 and 3 escaped without injury?—Yes.

And there was sufficient time to save the chairs?—Yes, all were saved.

Was cooking forbidden?—It was not forbidden, or allowed. The question never came up.

Mr. Bowley—At the time of the collapse the ponies were waiting at the starting post?—Some had arrived there. Others were on their way.

All the ponies were on the course for the race?—Yes.

Have you any appliances for the prevention of fire in the Jockey Club building?—Nothing except a hose that is used for watering the course.

No fire buckets?—Yes, there are a number of buckets. They are used for watering the course; they are not specially kept in case of fire.

Were any members of the Fire Brigade in attendance in the enclosure?—Yes, several.

On duty?—I do not know whether they were on duty or not. I had an arrangement with them to let them know in the event of a fire report coming to the Jockey Club.

That is if they were called to some fire elsewhere?—Yes.

There was no hose cart or fire engine in attendance?—No.

Or any fire escapes?—No.

Mr. d'Almada—I think you go to the training course nearly every morning?—Yes.

Can you tell me when you first saw the matcheds being built?—I cannot give you the date. They were being constructed all the time for three or four weeks before the races.

Do you remember that twenty odd years ago these sheds had only one storey?—I don't remember.

Mr. Lo—Can you tell me whether there was a fire engine in attendance last year?—There was not, one within the Jockey Club compound. There might have been one outside which did not come under my observation.

Mr. Lo said he had been informed that a fire engine had been in attendance last year. It was pointed out that in due course the question might be put to the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Stevenson—Is there any separate water supply for the Jockey Club stand?—I have a separate water supply for watering the course.

Is that adequate for all the stands?—It depends on the dimensions of the fire. If it was a small fire and we could get at it quickly I should say it would be very useful.

Is there any water in the nullahs?—It all depends upon the weather. There is usually little.

Where does this water for the racecourse come from?—It comes from the Blue Pool. It is a Government supply, but it does not come through the usual mains.

Did you go to the Jockey Club matcheds 1, 2 and 3?—Not during the races; before the races I went two or three times, and on the first morning of the races I went to see that the attendants were in their places.

What arrangements had you for supplying refreshments to the Chinese ladies?—We did not supply any.

Mr. Gudge—Would you consider the stands in the enclosure practically fire proof?—Some are built with reinforced concrete and some have a lot of wood in them. You cannot call them fire proof stands.

There were, I understand, 100 chairs in the Jockey Club matcheds and 100 were saved and 30 burned?—I understood that all the chairs were saved. All those that were hired have been returned and I have a receipt for them.

This concluded Mr. Hough's evidence, but before he left the box Mr. Bowley remarked that there was another phase of the enquiry which would deal with the police arrangements, and he asked Mr. Hough had anything to say with those. Mr. Hough replied in the negative.

The daughter of the caretaker at the Jockey Club sheds, a pupil of the French Convent, then gave evidence. She stood at the doorway of the shed with a cooler. The Chinese ladies were admitted free of charge. When she heard the noise of the collapse she at once told all those in the shed to leave. Some escaped at the side and others through the door. All got away safely and there was time enough to bring all the chairs down. No cooking was done at the shed.

By the Crown Solicitor—There was no communication between the Jockey Club shed and the others?

The caretaker in charge of the Jockey Club sheds gave somewhat similar evidence, and the enquiry was then adjourned until to-day.

There will be no sitting on Wednesday or Thursday, but the enquiry will be continued on Friday and Saturday, and the Magistrate and jury will sit continuously throughout next week if necessary.

We regret that, owing to a typographical error in our report of Saturday's proceedings, Kwok Kun, the foreman built, appeared to have stated that it was the usual custom to insert the poles of the matcheds in the ground in order to secure bottom lashings, etc. It should have been that the poles were placed in the ground to ease bottom lashings.

## INTIMATIONS.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our Customers that Mr. DUBOIS, who left the Colony in August, 1914, being called up for Military duties, has returned to Hongkong, and will, from this date, take over the Management of the Technical portion of our business.

**FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE Co., Ltd.**  
FLOQUET & KNUTH,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th March, 1918. [1762]

## TO LET.

**NO. 1, DES VOEUX VILLAS, PEAK.**  
To let furnished, for June, July and August. Share of Tennis Court.  
Apply to—  
**H. T. JACKMAN.**  
[1763]

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[1764]

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**ON 1st June, for Wei-Hai-Wei, Capable Foreign NURSE to take charge of an infant.**  
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**NURSE**  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1765]



**SEALED TENDERS** will be received at the R.N. Hospital until 10 A.M. on the 30th March, 1918, from persons desirous of supplying Beef, Mutton, Fowls, Pork, Bread, Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Aerated Waters, Ice, and other provisions and necessaries for the year ending 31st March, 1919.  
Printed forms of tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R.N. Hospital.  
The right to reject the lowest or any tender is reserved.  
**G. A. DREAPER,**  
Deputy Surgeon-General.  
R.N. Hospital,  
Hongkong, 12th March, 1918. [1766]

## THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINES, INCORPORATED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE AND A. J. I.

## THE Steamship

**"THEODOS"**  
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.  
Goods not cleared by the 18th Mar. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Monday next, 18th Mar., at 10 A.M.  
Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th March, 1918. [1767]

## THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

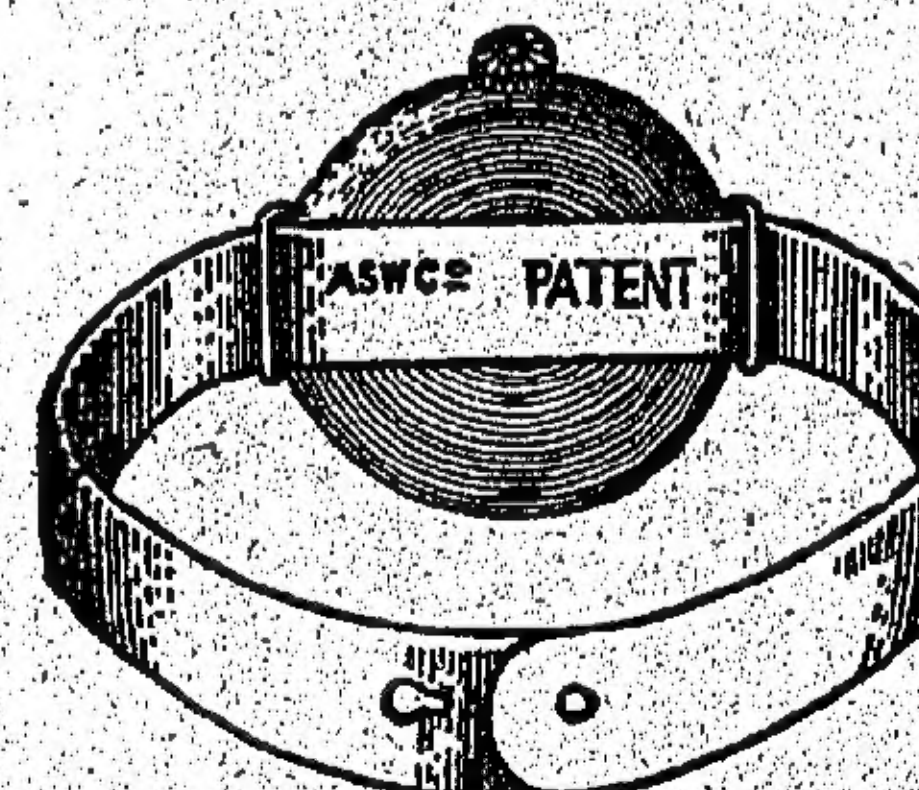
**PURCHASERS OF PAR-MUTUEL TICKETS** on the fifth race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners, also Cash Sweep ticket holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 5th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).  
**HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS** (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.  
**LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,** Accountants to the Club.  
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB. [1717]

## NOTICE.

## PATENTS ORDINANCE 1892.

## GAMMETER'S PATENT.

IMPROVED MEANS OF MEASURING WRIST WATCHES TO WRISTERS' WRIST.



**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that His Majesty's LETTERS PATENT (No. 12,037) were granted in the United Kingdom on the 20th August, 1915, and LETTERS PATENT have also been granted in HONGKONG to **ERNEST OTTO GAMMETER** for the above invention.  
ANY PERSON infringing the rights of the Patentee will be proceeded against according to law.  
Hongkong, the 6th day of March, 1918.  
**DENNIS & ROWLEY,**  
Solicitors for Ernest Otto Gammeter,  
Anglo-Swiss Watch Company,  
7, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA. [1748]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

**THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 8, George Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [1742]

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

**THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING** of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [1747]

## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers.  
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [1745]

## HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

**THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers.  
Hongkong, 7th March, 1918. [1752]

## HONGKONG CLUB

## NOTICE.

**THE THIRTY-SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING** of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1918, at 2.30 P.M.

By Order,  
**E. DES VOEUX,** Secretary.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1918. [1730]

## HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

**THE ANNUAL SHOW OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES** to be held in the BOTANICAL GARDENS.

**THURSDAY,**  
the 14th March, at 2 to 6 P.M.  
Admission \$1.00 (Children Half-Price).

**FRIDAY,**  
the 15th March, at 2 to 6 P.M.  
Admission 30 cts.

The Band of the 15th Infantry will play on both days.  
Tea will be supplied at 60 cents per head by the HONGKONG HOTEL (who have generously offered to give half the proceeds to War Charities).

**H. R. L. DOWBIGGIN,** Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1918. [1756]

## NOTICE.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the Firm of **A. R. MARTY, Rene Sallé, Successor,** has as from the 12th February, 1918, sold to Messrs. **P. A. LAPOQUE & Co.,** the S.S. "HARV," which insures the Postal Service between Hongkong and Haiphong, and also the right to use the name of **A. R. MARTY, Compagnie de Navigation Tonkinoise.**  
The business will hereafter be carried on by Messrs. **P. A. LAPOQUE & Co., No. 4, Queen's Building, Telephone No. 980.**  
**P. A. LAPOQUE & Co.,** **MARTY, A. R. MARTY, Rene Sallé, Successor.**  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [1749]

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**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th March, 1918. [1750]

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**THE MANAGER,**  
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,  
40, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL. [1708]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES in York Buildings**  
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**A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.**  
**FOUR-BEDROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.**  
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Alexandra Buildings. [1698]

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**TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality.** First floor preferred.  
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19, Queen's Road Central. [1767]

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**FLAT, HOUSE, or HALF-HOUSE** at the Peak, wanted by Married Couple, for the Summer months.  
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**A T the PEAK** for a little girl of 24 years resident **EUROPEAN NURSE.**  
Apply—  
Box No. 26,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1766]

## FOR SALE.

**TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 165, Peak.**  
Apply—  
**DUNCAN CLARK,**  
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. [1713]



## NOTICE.

**ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian** desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the General Post Office between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.  
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## SAUSAGES!

## SAUSAGES!

A Variety to suit all tastes  
**OXFORD SAUSAGES.**  
**CAMBRIDGE**  
**PORK**  
**BEEF**  
**LIVER**  
**BOLOGNA, HEAD CHEESE**  
**BLACK PUDDING.**  
**WHITE**  
do. do. do. [1528]

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

## MAATSCHAPPY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE

## THE Steamship

## "VAN WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Monday next, 18th inst. at 10 A.M. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.  
Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,** Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th March, 1918. [1750]

## INTIMATION

## BY APPOINTMENT.

## WATSON'S PYERIS.

Registered.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.  
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,  
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring,  
There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain  
And drinking deeply sobers us again."

PINTS 90 CTS. PER DOZ.

6 FLITS 60 " " "

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

## STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

**DEATH.**  
SAYLE.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on March 3rd, **THOMAS HANDLIEVE**, the only son of the late **WILLIAM JAMES and ELIZA SAYLE**, of Shanghai and Address, Isle of Man, and Chief Officer of the I.C.S. *Esang*, aged 33 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, G.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 12TH MARCH, 1918

## THE AIR ROUTE TO GERMANY

The longer the war continues the more evident does it become that aircraft are destined to play a much more important part in its decision than either side appreciated at the commencement of hostilities. From time to time there has been much speculation as to whether the output of aeroplanes has been as rapid as it might have been with different organization. The programmes for construction have been ambitious, but the demands for aircraft have always exceeded the supply. Whether this has been due to the fact that more were not ordered or that the rate of construction proved less rapid than anticipated seems difficult to discover. There has been an abundance of the planes, and always an excess of men ready to mount them. The wooden propellers require expert workmanship and cannot be built on the quantity system, but, nevertheless, they have been made faster than other parts of the aeroplane. The trouble has been that the manufacturers of the delicate engines required have not been able to keep pace with the makers of planes. At first sight it seems difficult to understand why this should be the case. There has been such astonishing "speeding up" in the workshops devoted to munition-making that we are apt to ask why the same methods could not be applied to aeroplane engines as to shells. There is, however, a wide difference in the two classes of work. In the first place, the aeroplane is a machine almost in the throes of its birth, certainly in its childhood, and its evolution is rapid. There were so many possibilities of improvement that every encouragement was given to new and promising designs, and that, of course, rendered standardization impossible. What the British Army wanted was not merely

more aeroplanes, but aeroplanes of marked superiority over those used by the enemy. Simultaneously, therefore, there was carried on both the manufacture and improvement of aircraft. The new system is to devote certain factories to the production of a definite number of limited standard types of aero-engines, and to use two or three other factories for the experimental designs. We cannot have it both ways. Standardization is a great aid to rapidity of production, but is a hindrance to improvement in design. The authorities of the Air Board have had to effect some sort of compromise between an intensification of the output and the pursuit of new experiments which may lead to the production of super-machines. It has been the old dilemma of quantity and quality. Towards the end of 1917 there were dozens of different types of engines being made for aeroplanes in Great Britain. It is believed that the number has now been reduced to four or five standard types, each suitable for some particular duty. That sounds a simple and common-sense reform, but the difficulties to be overcome before it could be effected must have been many. Not only the design of the engine, but the supply of the materials of construction and the suitability of the machinery used in the workshops, had to be considered. Then there was the human element. If the shop which has been making one type of engine abandons that for another type, some delay is inevitable during the change. Our American Allies, who are past-masters in the art of standardization, have settled down to produce engines in large numbers rather than engines of various types, and, as a consequence, it may be that when their Air Fleet arrives on the Western Front the machines will be a little behind the most advanced type. Only a few weeks ago Brigadier-General SQUIER, who is supervising the United States' programme of aircraft construction, was asked how many machines the Government intended to build. He declined to give any information or to hazard any figures as to the probable output. "The closest estimate I can give is this," he replied—"the determination of the Allied Governments is to enter Germany by the air route." Recent cables have informed us of the huge sums of money which the Government of the United States has voted for this class of work. The standardized engine of that country, officially known as the U.S. type, will be constructed of interchangeable parts, so that the same cylinders may be available for an engine of four, six, eight, twelve, or sixteen-cylinders. Indeed, the idea is to alter the power of the complete engine, as an American recently said, "just as a sectional bookcase can be built up to any height." It is not without interest to note that a Washington naval journal recently mentioned that a works in America, which had been employed on the manufacture of electric vehicles, has been adapted for the manufacture of the famous Gnome engine, and the first specimens finished are said to be as good as any made from the designs of the famous French model. A satisfactory aspect of the efforts which are being devoted to the new weapon of war is that they will benefit mankind, also, in the days of peace.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball, the second magistrate, being ill, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe sat in his place, yesterday, at the Magistrate's Court.

Amongst the New Year honours was the following.—C.M.G., Captain Henry George Glas Sandeman, R.N. (Commander, 2nd Class).

Quarantine has been imposed at Chefoo on arrivals from Hongkong on account of the outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis in this Colony. The regulation came into force on March 4th.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—  
—Lum Hsing Lun, \$25; M. S. Rassoon, \$10.

**COMPANY MEETING.**  
**YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD.**

The local branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd. is in receipt of a telegram from the head office to the effect that at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders at Yokohama on the 9th instant it was resolved to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. p.a. for the half-year ended the 31st December 1917, to add to the reserve fund Yen 1,000,000, and to carry forward the sum of Yen 2,720,000 to the next account.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## OVERCROWDING AT CINEMA THEATRES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR.—The recent disaster at Happy Valley has aroused ordinary minds to the dangers of fire in crowded enclosures, but it appears that something more disastrous must occur before the super-minds of our Local Authorities are awakened to such risks.

It is common knowledge to those who frequent cinematograph theatres that these buildings are often overcrowded, particularly in the portions most patronised by Europeans. Tickets are sold without any apparent regard to the seating capacities of the houses, and many patrons are accommodated on chairs placed in the passage-ways, making exit a matter of difficulty under ordinary circumstances and of impossibility in case of a rush.

If you will be good enough to give publicity to this danger, perhaps the official whom we pay to supervise such matters will condescend to take notice.—  
Yours faithfully,  
**GROUSER.**

Hongkong, 11th March, 1918.

## THE CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS EPIDEMIC.

## ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR FRESH CASES LAST WEEK.

During the week ended March 9th, 104 cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis have been notified in the Colony, and of these 83 occurred in the City of Victoria. The deaths numbered 55, and included two English, one Portuguese and one Japanese, the rest being Chinese.

There were also three cases of enteric fever (one Portuguese and one fatal) and two cases of small-pox.

## ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

## ACCOUNTANT OF THE G.C.H. BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Albert Edwards, accountant of the Government Civil Hospital, was charged with the embezzlement of \$500 on March 6th.

Inspector Grant said the case had been submitted to the Crown Solicitor for his consideration.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case for a week.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHONG NGOI SAN PO"]

CANTON, March 11th.

## THE YOUNG KONG FRONT.

After reconquering the city of Young Kong General Lung's troops took strong measures against any possible counter-attack. The Canton troops, however, are acting on the defensive only whilst waiting for reinforcements. The front is very quiet at present, and there is nothing to report.

## GENERAL LUNG'S NEW ARMY.

We are informed that General Lung, who has received news that Canton troops are preparing for a fierce attack on Young Kong, has ordered a new army to be sent from King Chow to strengthen the resistance.

## TROOPS AT KONGMOON.

It is reported that Commander Li Lieh-kwan, who intends to proceed to Young Kong with his forces, arrived at Kongmoon yesterday. Li has been ordered to establish military headquarters in Kongmoon, so that the leaders may discuss military affairs without coming to Canton.

## KWANGSI TROOPS.

A message from Wuchow states that large bodies of Kwangsi troops have recently been dispatched to the Young Kong front. These troops arrived at Yam Chow yesterday and will co-operate with the Canton troops in an attack upon the city.

## CIVIL GOVERNOR'S MILITARY POWER.

The Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, has ordered the Defence Commissioner of Shui Hing to provide an increase for his army. He desires to recruit three regiments now and more in the future. It is said that the Governor has at present 18 regiments, without counting his two regiments of bodyguards.

## UNRECORDED RETURN.

Lam Fu's army, which was recently despatched to Young Kong, has returned unexpectedly to Canton. The people are greatly excited over the matter.



## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular "Direct Service" from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
Managing Agents.

## "ELIERMAN" LINE.

(FLEETMAN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 19th Mar. 10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"TAMING"	On 19th Mar. Noon
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 14th Mar. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"BUICHOW"	On 15th Mar. Noon
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 19th Mar. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wuchang.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 36

Agents

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 12th Mar., at Noon.  
"BAITAN" ... (Capt. A. M. Hodgins) ... TUESDAY, 19th Mar., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hsiao Fung).

For Freight and Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN  
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
DAVID HASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

## INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTERHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO  
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave Suez	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate	about	about	about	about

The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & TAYLOR, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to  
H. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU 16,000 Tons SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500 Tons	16th March 11 A.M. 29th " 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 8,000 Tons AKI MARU 12,500 Tons	18th March 11 A.M. 29th April 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN

MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS, IS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

For dates of sailing  
apply at the Company's  
Office.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers  
"FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU"  
and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... Wed. 13th March, 11 A.M.  
KASHIMA MARU ... SAT., 23rd March, 11 A.M.  
§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
E. NOBY, Manager.

Telephone 222 and 223

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 2nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	23,000	TUES., 8th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES., 16th Apr.
SHIYO MARU	23,000	SAT., 27th Apr.
PERISA MARU	9,000	FRI., 10th May

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Perisa Maru" call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO  
SAN PEDRO, SALINO, URU, BAILEA, CALLAO, ARIQUA  
AND YOUTIQUE  
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.  
and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager,  
King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI  
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon,  
Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said,  
Marseille.

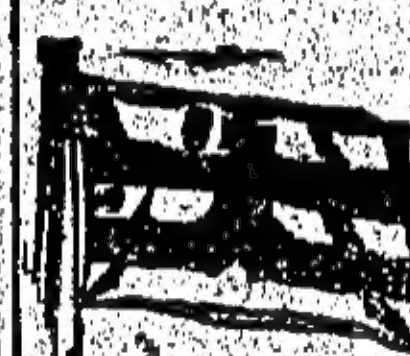
## ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. THOMAS, Agent,  
Queen's Building.



## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via  
TRANS-PACIFIC, SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI,  
KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND OYAMA.  
"AFRICA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 20th Mar., at 3 P.M.  
"CANADA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 28th Mar., at 3 P.M.  
"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 28th Apr., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between  
Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland  
cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection is made at Puget  
Sound with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de  
Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at  
Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.  
At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar.  
Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES (AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING  
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT) APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Auping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

"ROSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 14th Mar., at 8 A.M.  
"KAIU MARU" ... SUNDAY, 17th Mar., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near  
the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76  
will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 745

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

## S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND  
HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.  
[APRIL 10, 1918.]

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER  
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. BUTLER, First and Second Class Agents,  
Princes Buildings, Low House Street.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	11:00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Oboro; Chow	7:30 A.M. 2:30 P.M. 4:00 P.M.	—
Shatauk, Shatin and Sheungshui Abchurch, Antan Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santien, Stanley	4:30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7:30 A.M. 7:50 P.M. Letter 6:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Macao	7:15 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 6:00 P.M.	9:00 A.M.
Kongmoon	7:30 A.M. 2:30 P.M. 4:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
Namtau and Sammel	7:30 A.M. 2:30 P.M. 4:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
Shamshui	7:30 A.M. 2:30 P.M. 4:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.

From Shengwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Macao	7:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 6:00 P.M.	9:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 6:00 P.M.
Canton	7:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 6:00 P.M.	9:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 6:00 P.M.
Tai Ping Tang	7:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 6:00 P.M.	9:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 6:00 P.M.
Shak Ki	7:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 6:00 P.M.	9:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 6:00 P.M.
Kongmoon	7:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 6:00 P.M.	9:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 6:00 P.M.
Kamchow	7:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 6:00 P.M.	9:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 6:00 P.M.
Kaukoku	7:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 6:00 P.M.	9:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 6:00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 11TH MARCH, 1918.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10:30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
<b>BANKS.</b>				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$630	23 1/2 for 1 year ending 31-12-17	
<b>INSURANCE.</b>				
Canton	\$50	\$320, buy.	\$25 for 1915	
China Fire	\$50	\$193, buy.	\$9 for 1915	
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$330	\$27 for 1915	
North China	\$25	T. 120, buy	\$20 for 1915	
Union	\$100	\$800	\$80 for 1915	
Yangtze	\$50	\$210, buyers	\$21 for 1915	
<b>SHIPPING.</b>				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$75, buyers	\$10 for year ending 30-6-17	
Canton Steamboat	\$15	\$18, buyers	50 cents for 1917	
Indo-China Pref.	\$25	\$53, buyers	3/1 int. account 1917	
Do. Def.	\$25	\$161, buy.	6/1 int. account 1917	
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$25	\$2.10 for year ending 30-4-17	
<b>SEWING MACHINES.</b>				
China Sigsbee	\$100	\$81	7 1/2 for 1916	
Malabar Sigsbee	\$50	\$29, buyers	Pa. 8 for 1917	
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.</b>				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$83	76 and bonus of \$4 for 1917	
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$132, sell.	\$2 1/2 int. account 1917	
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	T. 87, buy.	Tls. 9 for year ending 30-4-17	
<b>LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.</b>				
Central Estates	\$100	\$80, buyers	\$7 for 1917	
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$57, buyers	63 for 1 year 31-12-17	
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$503	\$54 making \$7 for 1917	
Hongkong Land Reclamation	\$75	\$119	\$5.25 for 1917	
Kowloon Land Reclamation	\$10	\$23, buyers	50 cents for 1917	
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$37	\$2 1/2 for 1917	
West Point	\$50	\$78	\$3 making \$6 for 1917	
<b>COAL.</b>				
Langkats	\$10	Tls. 14, sel.	T. 1 for year ending 31-10-16	
Shells	\$1	117/6	2 1/2 int. account 1917	
Ural Caspian	\$1	20/-, sellers	8 1/2 for 1915/16	
<b>MINING.</b>				
Kailash	\$1	40/-, buyers	1 1/2 int. act. year ending 30-6-17	
Banias	\$1	\$3, buyers	None since 1910	
Tronoh	\$1	31/-, buy.	2 1/2 int. account 1917	
<b>CEMENT MILLS.</b>				
Soo	Tls. 50	T. 172, buy.	T. 20 for year ending 31-10-17	
Kang Yik	Tls. 10	T. 16, buy.	T. 2 for year ending 30-11-17	
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 43, buy.	Tls. 4 for 1918	
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 133, buy.	Tls. 5 for year ending 30-6-17	
Yangtze	Tls. 5	T. 8, buy.	7 1/2 on Pref. Shares for 1917	
<b>RETAILERS.</b>				
China Borneo	\$12	\$9, buyers	80 cents for 1916	
China Lights	\$5	\$4	None since 1916	
China Provident	\$10	\$7.10, buy.	70 cents for 1917	
Dairy Farms	\$75	\$29, buy.	\$3 for year ending 31-7-17	
Green Island Cement	\$7 1/2	\$7.80, sales	80 cents for 1916	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$45, buyers	\$3 for year ending 30-6-17	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$205, buyers	\$2 int. account 1917	
Hongkong Rope	\$10	\$27 1/2, x div.	\$3 for 1917	
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10	\$1 for year ending 31-7-17	
Hongkong Trams	\$5	\$6.20	9 1/2 int. account 1917	
Peak Trams Old	\$10	\$8 1/2, sellers	7 1/2 for year ending 30-4-17	
Do. New	\$1	\$0.80, sel.	35 cents for year ending 31-7-17	
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$4	12 1/2 for 1916	
Union Waterworks	\$7	\$11 1/2	70 cents for 1917	
Water & Co.	\$10	\$5 1/2	None since 1914	
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$8 1/2, buyers		

ROBBERIES (Singapore Currency).	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDED FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alof Gajabs	\$1	Sept.	\$4.20	50 p.c.	—
Ayer Panas	\$1	Jan.	\$3.00	25 p.c.	—
Chelab	\$1	Oct.	\$2.20	25 p.c.	—
Kodab	\$1	April	\$3.85	50 p.c.	30 p.c.
Kempas	\$1	June	\$3.00	40 p.c.	—
Malaka Pinda	\$1	Aug.	\$2.10	30 p.c.	—
Malakoff	\$1	Dec.	\$4.25	30 p.c.	—
New Serendah	\$1	Dec.	\$4.50	27 1/2 p.c.	—
Pajamas	\$1	Sept.	\$12.50	64 p.c.	—
Sandycroft	\$1	Jan.	\$3.70	30 p.c.	12 1/2 p.c.
Tapan	\$1	Dec.	\$17.00	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
Sanitation Rubber in London	\$10	Dec.	\$17.00	30 p.c.	—

VERNON &amp; SMYTH, Share Brokers.

## COMMERCIAL

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS

March 11th	
Telegraphic Transfer	3 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	3 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	3 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	3 1/2
Commodity Bills, at 4 months sight	3 1/2
<b>ON PARIS.</b>	
Bank Bills, on demand	4 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	4 1/2
<b>ON NEW YORK.</b>	
Bank Bills, on demand	7 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	7 1/2
<b>ON HONGKONG.</b>	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
<b>ON CALCUTTA.</b>	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
<b>ON SHANGHAI.</b>	
Bank Bills, at sight	2 1/2
Private, 30 days sight	2 1/2
<b>ON YOKOHAMA.</b>	
On demand—Pescos	12 1/2
<b>ON MANILA.</b>	
On demand	2 1/2
<b>ON SINGAPORE.</b>	
On demand	10 1/2
<b>ON BATAVIA.</b>	
On demand	3 1/2
<b>ON HATYONG.</b>	
On demand	3 1/2
<b>ON SAIGON.</b>	
On demand	3 1/2
<b>ON HANKOW.</b>	
On demand	3 1/2
<b>GOVERNMENT BANK'S BUYING RATE.</b>	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per pair	\$2.40
SILVER, 100 fine, per pair	\$2.40

## SUBSIDIARY COINS

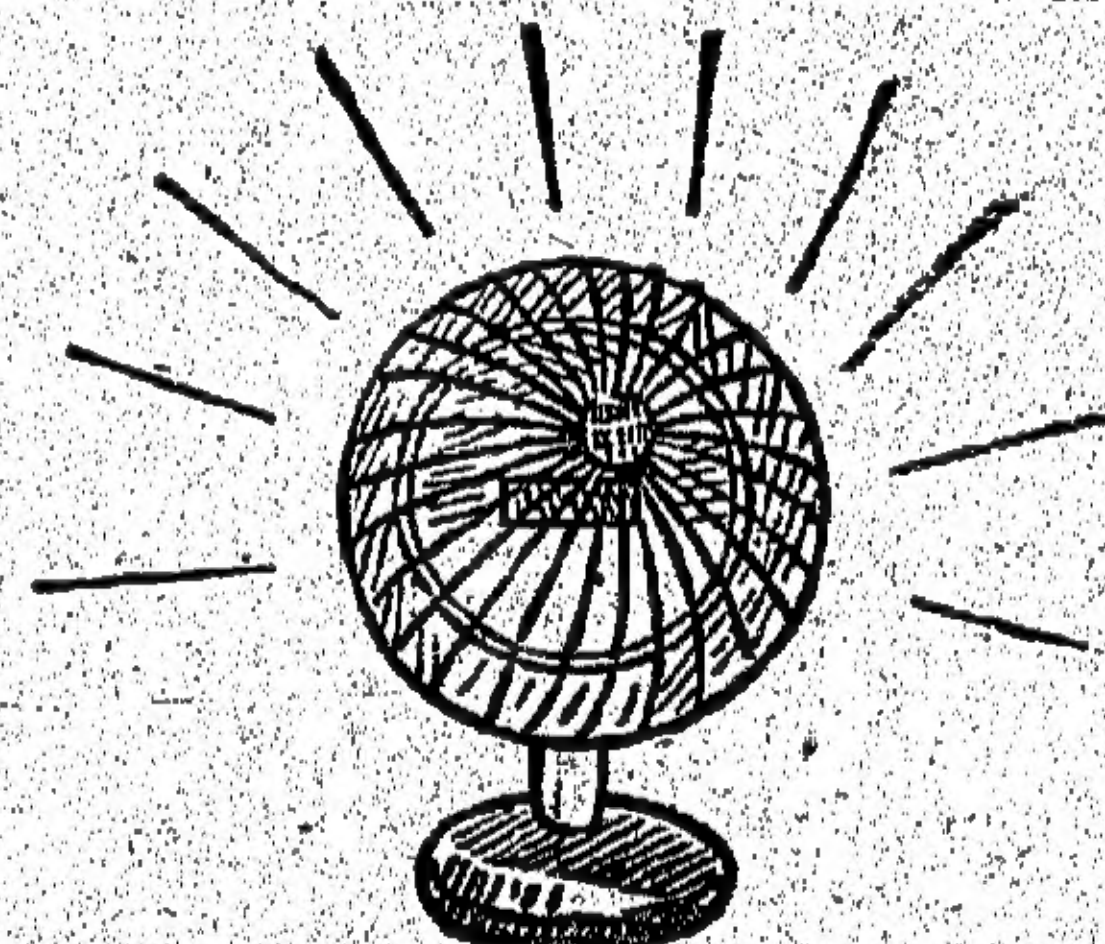
	per cent.
Hongkong ... 20 cents, place...	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ... 10 " "	\$0.04 Discount
Canton ... 20 " "	\$0.00
Canton ... 10 " "	\$0.00

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

## TO-NIGHT.

9.15 p.m.—Harmston's Circus at Causeway Bay.

Thursday, 14th March:—  
12.30 p.m.—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.  
Thurs. and Fri., 14th and 15th March:—  
Flower and Vegetable Show in the Botanic Gardens.  
Monday, 18th March:—  
5.30 p.m.—Hongkong Club, General Meeting.  
Saturday, 23rd March:—  
11.30 p.m.—Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.  
Wednesday, 27th March:—  
11 a.m.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.  
11.30 a.m.—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.  
Noon—Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.  
Friday, 29th March:—  
9 p.m.—Institution of Engineers & Shipbuilders of Hongkong, Annual General Meeting.

KEEP WARM  
ELECTRIC MAJESTIC RADIATORS.

The most economical heaters yet produced.  
**LIGHT AND ELEGANT.**  
Can be carried by hand from room to room and switched on wherever there is a wall plug fixed. No long sleeve lamps to break.  
Large stock just to hand. Call early before we are sold out.  
**WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.**  
14, DES VIGUI ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

## BANKS

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

**CAPITAL (1 Paid up) ...** Franks 4,000,000  
(1/3 of the Capital is subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).  
Chairman of the Board: Andre Bertin.  
General Manager: A. J. Parnot.  
**HEAD OFFICE:**  
74, Rue Saint Louis, PARIS.  
**BRANCHES:**  
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.  
**BANKERS:**  
In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.  
In NEW YORK: Belmont & Co.  
Telegraphic Address: CHIRANKIND.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
**M. BOUT DE JOURNEL**  
Manager.  
**HONGKONG BRANCH:**  
Queen's Building,  
4, Causeway Road, T.S. No. 782.  
Hongkong, 12th May, 1918. (1918)

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.  
**INTEREST** on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.  
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. (16)

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1852.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.  
Paid-up Capital ... £1,000,000  
Reserve Fund ... £1,000,000  
Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
**CURRENT ACCOUNTS** opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.  
**T. G. DOWNING**  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 29th May, 1917. (1469)

## BANKS

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... £15,000,000  
Reserve Funds ... £15,000,000  
Selling ... £15,000,000  
Silver ... £15,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £15,000,000  
**COURSE OF DIRECTORS:**  
Hon. Mr. P. H. BOUTPAT—Chairman.  
G. T. M. BOKING, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.  
F. O. Butcher, Esq.  
E. V. D. Pate, Esq.  
H. H. Dowell, Esq.  
W. L. Patterson, Esq.  
O. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landsale.  
**CHIEF MANAGERS:**  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.  
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.  
**LONDON BANKER:**  
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.  
**HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.**  
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.  
On Fixed Deposits.  
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 3 " "  
" 12 " 4 " "  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. (16)

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.  
Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000  
Subscribed ... £1,500,000  
Paid-up ... £1,500,000  
Reserve Fund ... £1,500,000  
**BANKERS:**  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.  
**BRANCHES:**  
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
**INTEREST** allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.  
**G. CHAMPEIN**  
Chief Manager.  
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 29th May, 1918. (167)

## BANKS

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.  
Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ... " 20,000,000  
Reserve Funds ... " 5,330,000  
**HEAD OFFICE:**  
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.  
**BRANCHES:**  
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama.  
FORMOSA—Alo, Gikan, Kiao, Kamen, Kienlung, Marung, Fusan, Seng, Shikou, Tamsui, Taiwan, Tainan, Tamsui.  
CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kienyang, Shanghai, Swatow.  
OTHERS—Batavia, Bombay, Hongkong, London, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang and New York.  
**LONDON BANKERS:**  
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Furr's Bank.  
The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Laos, China, India, Philippines Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.  
Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.  
N. YANAGITA,  
Manager.  
**HONGKONG BRANCH:**  
4, Des Vieux Road,  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1918. (166)

## THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1912).  
Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ... " 10,000,000  
**HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.**  
**BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:**  
SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wuchow, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tientsin, Lanchow, Tientsin, Hing, etc.  
HANKOW: Hankow, Hing, etc.  
KANTON: Canton, Kanton, etc.  
SINGAPORE: Singapore, etc.  
YOKOHAMA: Yokohama, etc.  
TIENTSIN: Tientsin, etc.  
PEKING: Peking, etc.  
HONGKONG: Hongkong, etc.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Bankers.  
Hongkong, 12th October, 1914. (168)

FOR EVERYDAY SMOKING THERE ARE  
NO FINER CIGARETTES THAN

## "THREE CASTLES"

SOLD IN PACKETS OF  
10 & 20.  
AND IN TINS OF  
50 CIGARETTES.

## MAGNUMS

PACKED IN AIR-TIGHT  
TINS OF 50  
CIGARETTES.MANUFACTURED BY  
W. D. & H. O. WILLS

IN BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

(1469)

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